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GROUP STUDY GUIDE

Life After Death Part 6: The Resurrection of the Just

Use with the full teaching and a Bible. Read or watch first, complete the questions, then discuss and apply. For family study, an adult can select suitable portions and accept spoken answers.

Test the teaching's explanations against the cited passages. Keep the answer key and facilitator notes separate when distributing learner pages.

[Open the full teaching](#)

Teaching summary

Part 6 focuses on the resurrection of the just and the life promised to those who belong to Messiah. Its central claim is that Yeshua's resurrection makes our future resurrection possible. The lesson locates our lasting hope in renewed, embodied life with him and in God dwelling with his people.

Paul describes the dead in Messiah rising at the Lord's coming and living believers being gathered with them. In 1 Corinthians 15, the dead are raised imperishable and the living are changed. The teaching connects these promises to the first resurrection and thousand-year reign in Revelation 20.

The lesson understands Messiah's kingdom as a reign on earth, with God's instruction going out from Zion. It connects the prophets' promises of peace, regathering, and restored life with this kingdom. Its discussion of land inheritance also notes Ezekiel's inclusion of resident sojourners among Israel's tribes.

The teaching distinguishes an inheritance kept in heaven from the place where that inheritance is enjoyed. It reads heavenly dwelling language as referring to the resurrected body and proposes more than one explanation of the rooms in John 14. These are interpretive connections; the direct promise is that Yeshua will receive his people to be with him.

Revelation's vision of the New Jerusalem coming down and God dwelling with humanity gives the lesson its final picture of hope. Death, mourning, and pain end, and the water and tree of life appear. The source allows both literal and symbolic readings of the city rather than making one description exclusive.

The lesson also proposes links among Isaiah's chambers, protection from wrath, the millennium, and biblical Sabbath and eighth-day patterns. Those details should remain identified as the teaching's interpretation, without converting them into a dated timetable. Future deliverance from death completes salvation's promise; it does not cancel the present grace and living hope we have through Yeshua.

Summary points

- Resurrection of the dead belongs to the elementary teaching listed in Hebrews.
- Yeshua calls himself the resurrection and the life.
- Those who belong to Messiah are raised at his coming.
- The dead in Messiah rise first, and living believers are gathered with them.

- The mortal body is changed to immortality.
- Revelation 20 describes the first resurrection and a thousand-year reign.
- The teaching connects the kingdom with instruction and peace going out from Zion.
- An inheritance kept in heaven does not by itself identify its recipients' eternal residence.
- New Jerusalem comes down from God, and God dwells with humanity.
- The detailed chamber and eighth-day sequence is a proposed interpretation, not a calendar date.

Fill in the blank

Use the teaching and the cited Bible passages. Equivalent wording is welcome when it expresses the same meaning.

Basic

1. In John 11:25, Yeshua identifies himself as the resurrection and the _____.
2. Paul says that those who belong to Messiah will be raised at his _____.
3. First Thessalonians 4:16 says the dead in Messiah will _____ first.
4. Paul says the mortal body must put on _____.
5. Revelation 20:4 describes reigning with Messiah for a _____ years.
6. Revelation 21:2 describes the holy city coming _____ out of heaven from God.

Challenging

1. Isaiah 2:3 says that the law will go out from _____.
2. Ezekiel 47:22 includes resident _____ in the promised land inheritance.
3. First Peter 1:4 says that the imperishable inheritance is kept in _____ for believers.
4. Philippians 3:20 says that from heaven we await a _____.
5. In John 14:3, Yeshua promises that he will come _____ and take his people to himself.
6. Revelation 21:4 says that _____ shall be no more.

Group discussion

Discuss respectfully and support answers from the passages. Use these lines for brief notes or a notebook for longer responses.

1. How do Yeshua's resurrection and our future resurrection belong together?

2. What do Paul's descriptions tell us about believers who die before Yeshua returns and those still living?

3. How does the lesson connect God's kingdom with life on earth?

4. How should we distinguish a promise kept in heaven from a claim about where believers will live forever?

5. Which parts of the lesson's final picture are direct promises, and which are proposed connections?

6. How can hope for a restored world encourage practical faithfulness now?

Answer key

For the leader or parent. Answers follow the teaching and the passages. Accept equivalent wording that expresses the same meaning.

Basic

1. life

John 11:25

2. coming

1 Corinthians 15:23

3. rise

1 Thessalonians 4:16

4. immortality

1 Corinthians 15:53

5. thousand (also: 1,000)

Revelation 20:4

6. down

Revelation 21:2

Challenging

1. Zion

Isaiah 2:3

2. sojourners (also: foreigners)

Ezekiel 47:22

3. heaven

1 Peter 1:4

4. Savior

Philippians 3:20

5. again

John 14:3

6. death

Revelation 21:4

Facilitator notes

These responses give direction for discussion. They are not a test of identical wording. Invite participants to explain the passages and consider a faithful practical response.

1. Yeshua is the firstfruits, and those who belong to him are raised at his coming. Our hope depends on his saving work and God's power to give life, rather than on our ability to secure immortality.

1 Corinthians 15:20-23; Romans 8:11; 1 Peter 1:3

2. The dead in Messiah rise first; living believers are gathered with them, and all are changed. These promises establish reunion and transformed life without requiring us to supply a future calendar date.

1 Thessalonians 4:16-17; 1 Corinthians 15:51-53

3. It brings together the meek inheriting the earth, the prayer for God's will on earth, the prophets' picture of instruction and peace from Zion, and Revelation's vision of God dwelling with humanity. Its detailed millennial sequence is a synthesis of these texts.

Matthew 5:5; 6:10; Isaiah 2:2-4; Revelation 21:1-4

4. First Peter identifies where the inheritance is kept, while Philippians says we await the Savior from heaven. The teaching argues that the gift comes to believers. John 14 promises being with Yeshua, but its rooms are not explicitly defined as resurrection bodies.

1 Peter 1:3-5; Philippians 3:20-21; John 14:1-3

5. Resurrection, life with the Lord, God dwelling with humanity, and the end of death are explicit promises. Identifying particular chambers, the city as a refuge during cosmic renewal, or a seventh- and eighth-day timeline adds interpretive connections that require further testing.

1 Thessalonians 4:16-17; Isaiah 26:19-21; Revelation 21:1-4; Part 6 summary

6. The passages encourage mercy, peacemaking, generosity, and trust in God's future. We can serve others without treating good works as a purchase of resurrection or pressing anyone to explain personal suffering.

Matthew 5:5-9; 19:21; Luke 14:14; 1 Peter 1:3-5

Put it into practice

Choose one response to the passages. What will we do, and when will we revisit it? Share only what you are comfortable sharing.